# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS BEAUMONT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	§
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	<b>§ CASE NUMBER 1:11-CR-121</b>
<b>v.</b>	§
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JONATHAN LEE EVANS	<b>§</b>

# REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION ON PETITION FOR WARRANT FOR OFFENDER UNDER SUPERVISION

Pending is a "Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under Supervision" filed May 10, 2021, alleging that the Defendant, Jonathan Lee Evans, violated his conditions of supervised release. This matter is referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for review, hearing, and submission of a report with recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law. *See United States v. Rodriguez*, 23 F.3d 919, 920 n.1 (5th Cir. 1994); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3401(i) (2000); E.D. Tex. Crim. R. CR-59.

## I. The Original Conviction and Sentence

Evans was sentenced on July 25, 2012, before The Honorable Ron Clark of the Eastern District of Texas after pleading guilty to the offense of Possession of Material Involving the Sexual Exploitation of Minors, a Class C felony. This offense carried a statutory maximum imprisonment term of 20 years. The guideline imprisonment range, based on a total offense level of 28 and a criminal history category of II, was 120 months. Evans was subsequently sentenced to 122 months imprisonment followed by 8 years' supervised release; subject to the standard conditions of release plus special conditions to include mental health aftercare; sex offender aftercare; no child contact; no possession or viewing of pornography; search/seizure;

restrictions on the purchase, possession or use of devices to include cellular telephones with photographic capability; cellular telephones with internet capability, computers, computer peripherals, laptop computers, iPods, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), portable data storage devices such as thumb drives and Flash memory; or any other type of portable electronic device that is capable of communicating data via modem, wireless, or dedicated connection. Evans was prohibited from the purchase, possession, or use of digital cameras; digital recorders; or any other type of recording and/or photographic equipment; and required to pay a \$100 special assessment and \$1,000 restitution.

## II. The Period of Supervision

On April 15, 2020, the case was reassigned to U.S. District Judge Marcia Crone. On April 17, 2020, the conditions of supervision were modified to include placement in a residential reentry center for 180 days, due to Evans being homeless.

On April 29, 2020, Evans completed his period of imprisonment and began service of the initial term of supervised release in this case.

On October 14, 2020, the term of supervised release was revoked, and Evans was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment followed by an additional 7 years of supervised release. On December 4, 2020, Evans completed his period of imprisonment and began service of the instant term of supervised release.

On December 17, 2020, the conditions of supervision were modified to remove the condition for 180-day placement in a residential reentry center and include 120 days of home detention with electronic monitoring.

#### III. The Petition

United States Probation filed the Petition for Warrant for Offender Under Supervision raising four allegations. The petition alleges that Evans violated the following conditions of release:

<u>Allegation 1</u>: The defendant shall not possess or access a computer, except in the course of his/her employment. Such computer shall have no modem or other device which would allow access to the Internet.

<u>Allegation 2</u>: The defendant shall refrain from the purchase, possession, or use of digital cameras; digital recorders or any other type of recording and/or photographic equipment.

<u>Allegation 3</u>: The defendant shall not use or own any device (whether at place of employment, residence, or elsewhere) that can be connected to the Internet or used to store digital materials other than that authorized by the probation officer. This includes, but is not limited to, desktop computers, laptops, PDA's, electronic games, and cellular telephones.

Allegation 4: The defendant shall not purchase, possess, have contact with, or use devices to include cellular telephones with photographic capability; cellular telephones with internet capability; laptop computers (other than a computer approved by the probation office which may be subject to monitoring); iPods; Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs); portable data storage devices such as thumb drives and Flash memory; or any other type of portable electronic device that is capable of communicating data via modem, wireless, or dedicated connection.

## **IV. Proceedings**

On May 25, 2021, the undersigned convened a hearing pursuant to Rule 32.1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to hear evidence and arguments on whether the Defendant violated conditions of supervised release, and the appropriate course of action for any such violations.

At the revocation hearing, counsel for the Government and the Defendant announced an agreement as to a recommended disposition regarding the revocation. Evans agreed to plead "true" to the first allegation that claimed he possessed a Samsung smartwatch, in violation of the condition that prohibited access to a computer or other device that allows access to the internet.

In return, the parties agreed that he should serve a term of 8 months' imprisonment, with a 5 year term of supervised release to follow.

# V. Principles of Analysis

According to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3), the court may revoke a term of supervised release and require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in such term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on post-release supervision, if the court, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure applicable to revocation of probation or supervised release, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a condition of supervised release, except that a defendant whose term is revoked under this paragraph may not be required to serve on any such revocation more than five years in prison if the offense that resulted in the term of supervised release is a Class A felony, more than three years if such offense is a Class B felony, more than two years in prison if such offense is a Class C or D felony, or more than one year in any other case. The original offense of conviction was a Class C felony, therefore, the maximum imprisonment sentence is 2 years.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.1(a)<sup>1</sup>, if the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that Evans violated conditions of supervision by possessing a computer; possessing a digital device with photographic capabilities; using an unapproved device to connect to the internet; and possessing a portable electronic device that is capable of communicating via wireless connection, he will be guilty of committing a Grade C violation. U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(a)(2) indicates upon a finding of a Grade C violation, the court may (A) revoke probation or supervised release; or (B) extend the term of probation or supervised release and/or modify the conditions of supervision.

<sup>1.</sup> All of the policy statements in Chapter 7 that govern sentences imposed upon revocation of supervised release are non-binding. *See* U.S.S.G. Ch. 7 Pt. A; *United States v. Price*, 519 F. App'x 560, 562 (11th Cir. 2013).

U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4(a) provides that in the case of revocation of supervised release based on a Grade C violation and a criminal history category of II, the guideline imprisonment range is 4 to 10 months.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(c)(1), where the minimum term of imprisonment determined under U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4 is at least one month but not more than six months, the minimum term may be satisfied by (A) a sentence of imprisonment; or (B) a sentence of imprisonment that includes a term of supervised release with a condition that substitutes community confinement or home detention according to the schedule in U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1(e), for any portion of the minimum term.

According to U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(d), any restitution, fine, community confinement, home detention, or intermittent confinement previously imposed in connection with a sentence for which revocation is ordered that remains unpaid or unserved at the time of revocation shall be ordered to be paid or served in addition to the sanction determined under U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4 and any such unserved period of community confinement, home detention, or intermittent confinement may be converted to an equivalent period of imprisonment.

According to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(h), when a term of supervised release is revoked and the defendant is required to serve a term of imprisonment, the court may include a requirement that the defendant be placed on a term of supervised release after imprisonment. The length of such a term of supervised release shall not exceed the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in the original term of supervised release, less any term of imprisonment that was imposed upon revocation of supervised release. The authorized term of supervised release for this offense is not more than life.

U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(g)(2) indicates where supervised release is revoked and the term of imprisonment imposed is less than the maximum term of imprisonment imposable upon revocation, the court may include a requirement that the defendant be placed on a term of supervised release upon release from imprisonment. The length of such a term of supervised release shall not exceed the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in the original term of supervised release, less any term of imprisonment that was imposed upon revocation of supervised release.

In determining the Defendant's sentence, the court shall consider:

- 1. The nature and circumstance of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1);
- 2. The need for the sentence imposed: to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and to provide the Defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, other corrective treatment in the most effective manner; see 18 U.S.C. §§ 3553 (a)(2)(B)-(D);
- 3. Applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission, for the appropriate application of the provisions when modifying or revoking supervised release pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(3), that are in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced; see 18 U.S.C. 3553(a)(4); see also 28 U.S.C. § 924(A)(3);
- 4. Any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(2), that is in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(5); and
- 5. The need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6).
- 6. The need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.

18 U.S.C. §§ 3583(e) and 3553(a).

## VI. Application

Evans pled "true" to the petition's allegation that he violated a special condition of release by possessing a computer; possessing a digital device with photographic capabilities; using an unapproved device to connect to the internet; and possessing a portable electronic device that is capable of communicating via wireless connection. Based upon Evans' plea of "true" to this allegation of the Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under Supervision and U.S.S.G. § 7B1.1(a), the undersigned finds that he violated a condition of supervised release.

The undersigned has carefully considered each of the factors listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e). Evans' violation is a Grade C violation, and the criminal history category is II. The policy statement range in the Guidelines Manual is 4 to 10 months. Evans did not comply with the conditions of supervision and has demonstrated an unwillingness to adhere to conditions of supervision.

Consequently, incarceration appropriately addresses Evans' violation. The sentencing objectives of punishment, deterrence and rehabilitation along with the aforementioned statutory sentencing factors will best be served by a prison sentence of 8 months, with a five year term of supervised release to follow.

#### VII. Recommendations

The court should find that Evans violated the allegation in the petition that he violated a special condition of release by possessing a portable electronic device that is capable of accessing the internet. The petition should be granted and the Defendant's supervised release should be revoked pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583. The Defendant should be sentenced to a term of 8 months' imprisonment, with a five year term of supervised release to follow. The Defendant

requested to serve his prison term at the Federal Correctional Institution in Seagoville, Texas.

The Defendant's request should be accommodated, if possible.

In addition to the mandatory and standard conditions of supervised release, the same

special conditions orally pronounced by the undersigned at the final revocation hearing shall be

imposed. The rationale for these special conditions is contained in the Defendant's Presentence

Investigation Report.

VIII. Objections

At the close of the revocation hearing, the Defendant, defense counsel, and counsel for

the government each signed a standard form waiving their right to object to the proposed

findings and recommendations contained in this report, consenting to revocation of supervised

release, and consenting to the imposition of the above sentence recommended in this report

(involving all conditions of supervised release, if applicable). The Defendant also waived his

right to be present and speak and have his counsel present and speak before the district court

imposes the recommended sentence. Therefore, the court may act on this report and

recommendation immediately.

SIGNED this 27th day of May, 2021.

Zack Hawthorn

United States Magistrate Judge